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[^0]
## FPF1048

IntelliMAX ${ }^{\text {TM }} 3$ A-Capable, Slew-Rate-Controlled Load Switch with True Reverse Current Blocking

## Features

- Input Voltage Operating Range: 1.5 V to 5.5 V
- Typical $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{DS}(\mathrm{ON})}$ :
- $21 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$
- $23 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$
- $\quad 41 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$
- $\quad 90 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$
- Slew Rate/Inrush Control with $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ : 2.7 ms (Typ.)
- 3 A Maximum Continuous Current Capability
- Low Off Switch Current: <1 $\mu \mathrm{A}$
- True Reverse Current Blocking (TRCB)
- Logic CMOS IO Meets JESD76 Standard for GPIO Interface and Related Power Supply Requirements
- ESD Protected:
- Human Body Model: >8 kV
- Charged Device Model: $>1.5 \mathrm{kV}$
- IEC 61000-4-2 Air Discharge: >15 kV
- IEC 61000-4-2 Contact Discharge: >8 kV


## Applications

- Smart Phones, Tablet PCs
- Storage, DSLR, and Portable Devices


## Description

The FPF1048 advanced load management switch targets applications requiring a highly integrated solution. It disconnects loads powered from the DC power rail ( $<6 \mathrm{~V}$ ) with stringent off-state current targets and high load capacitances (up to $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ). The FPF1048 consists of slew-rate controlled lowimpedance MOSFET switch ( $23 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ typical) and integrated analog features. The slew-rate controlled turn-on characteristic prevents inrush current and the resulting excessive voltage droop on power rails.

The FPF1048 has a True Reverse Current Blocking (TRCB) function that obstructs unwanted reverse current from $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ during both ON and OFF states. The exceptionally low off-state current drain $(<1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ maximum) facilitates compliance with standby power requirements. The input voltage range operates from 1.5 V to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{DC}}$ to support a wide range of applications in consumer, optical, medical, storage, portable, and industrial-device power management. Switch control is managed by a logic input (active HIGH) capable of interfacing directly with low-voltage control signal / General-Purpose Input / Output (GPIO) without an external pull-down resistor.
The device is packaged in advanced, fully "green" compliant, $1.0 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package (WLCSP) with backside lamination.

## Ordering Information

| Part Number | Top <br> Mark | Switch R <br> (Typical) <br> at 4.5V | Input <br> Buffer | Output <br> Discharge | ON Pin <br> Activity | $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{R}}$ | Package |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF1048BUCX | RA | $23 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ | CMOS | NA | Active <br> HIGH | 2.7 ms | B-Ball, WLCSP with <br> Backside Laminate, $2 \times 3$ Array, <br> 0.5 mm Pitch, $300 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ Balls |

## Application Diagram



Figure 1. General Application


Figure 2. Specific Application with $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ Pull-Up Resistor at ON Pin

## Notes:

1. Turn-on operation with a $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ pull-up resistor at ON pin is acceptable.
2. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ should be high enough to generate $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}$ greater than $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ at the ON pin.
3. NC means no connection.
4. $R_{\text {IN }}$ and Rout can be added to reduce transient peak voltage. $1 \Omega \sim 10 \Omega$ is recommended.

## Functional Block Diagram



Figure 3. Functional Block Diagram

## Pin Configurations



Figure 4. Pin Assignments (Top View)


Figure 5. Pin Assignments (Bottom View)

## Pin Description

| Pin \# | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| A1, B1 | $V_{\text {out }}$ | Switch Output |
| A2, B2 | $V_{\text {IN }}$ | Supply Input: Input to the Power Switch |
| C1 | GND | Ground |
| C2 | ON | ON/OFF Control, Active High, GPIO Compatible |

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may damage the device. The device may not function or be operable above the recommended operating conditions and stressing the parts to these levels is not recommended. In addition, extended exposure to stresses above the recommended operating conditions may affect device reliability. The absolute maximum ratings are stress ratings only.

| Symbol |  |  | Parameters | Min. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}$ to GND |  |  | -0.3 | 6.0 | V |
| Isw | Maximum Continuous Switch Current |  |  |  | 3.0 | A |
| PD | Power Dissipation at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 1.2 | W |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\text {STG }}$ | Storage Junction Temperature |  |  | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Operating Temperature Range |  |  | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\Theta_{J A}$ | Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient |  |  |  | $85^{(5)}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| ESD | Electrostatic Discharge Capability | Human Body M | Model, JESD22-A114 | 8.0 |  | kV |
|  |  | Charged Device Model, JESD22-C101 |  | 1.5 |  |  |
|  |  | IEC61000-4-2 | Air Discharge (V1I, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON, }}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to GND) | 15.0 |  |  |
|  |  | System Level | Contact Discharge ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ to GND) | 8.0 |  |  |

## Notes:

5. Measured using 2S2P JEDEC std. PCB.
6. Measured using 2S2P JEDEC PCB cold plate method.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

The Recommended Operating Conditions table defines the conditions for actual device operation. Recommended operating conditions are specified to ensure optimal performance to the datasheet specifications. Fairchild does not recommend exceeding them or designing to Absolute Maximum Ratings.

| Symbol | Parameters | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ | Input Voltage | 1.5 |  | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | Ambient Operating Temperature | -40 |  | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Sw}}$ | Continuous Switch Current |  | 2.5 | 3 | A |

## Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I N}}=1.5$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; typical values are at $\mathrm{V}_{\mathbb{I}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

| Symbol | Parameters | Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Basic Operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | Input Voltage |  | 1.5 |  | 5.5 | V |
| $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{Q} \text { (OFF) }}$ | Off Supply Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}=$ Open |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SD }}$ | Shutdown Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=\mathrm{GND}, \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 0.2 | 4.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Q}}$ | Quiescent Current | $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=0 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |  | 11 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ON }}$ | On Resistance | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, lout $^{\text {a }}$ ( $\mathrm{A}^{(7)}$ |  | 22.0 |  | $\mathrm{m} \Omega$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=2 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ |  | 21.5 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 21.0 | 28.0 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{lout}_{\text {O }}=3 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ |  | 24.0 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=2 \mathrm{~A}^{(7)}$ |  | 23.5 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{I}_{\text {OUT }}=1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 23.0 | 30.0 |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 26.0 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=500 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 30.0 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=250 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 41.0 |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$, $\mathrm{l}_{\text {OUT }}=250 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | 90.0 | 110.0 |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | ON Input Logic High Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V | 1.15 |  |  | V |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ | ON Input Logic Low Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V |  |  | 0.65 | V |
|  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 1.8 V |  |  | 0.60 | V |
| lon | ON Input Leakage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ or GND |  |  | 1.0 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Ron_pd | Pull-Down Resistance at ON Pin | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=1.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to $5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=-40-+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 6.38 | 7.65 | 8.86 | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |

True Reverse Current Blocking

| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {T_RCB }}$ | RCB Protection Trip Point | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ | 45 |  | mV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $V_{\text {R_RCB }}$ | RCB Protection Release Trip Point | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ | 25 |  | mV |
|  | RCB Hysteresis |  | 70 |  | mV |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SD_OUT }}$ | Vout Shutdown Current | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=0, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {OUT }}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {IN }}=$ Short to GND |  | 2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| trcb_ON | RCB Response Time, Device ON | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=100 \mathrm{mV}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{HIGH}$ | 4 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| trCB_OFF | RCB Response Time, Device OFF | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=100 \mathrm{mV}$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=$ LOW | 2.5 |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |

Dynamic Characteristics

| toon | Turn-On Delay ${ }^{(8,9)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 1.7 | ms |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $t_{R}$ | Vout Rise Time ${ }^{(8,9)}$ |  | 2.7 | ms |
| ton | Turn-On Time ${ }^{(8,9)}$ |  | 4.4 | ms |
| toon | Turn-On Delay ${ }^{(8,9)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | 1.7 | ms |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $V_{\text {Out }}$ Rise Time ${ }^{(8,9)}$ |  | 1.5 | ms |
| ton | Turn-On Time ${ }^{(8,9)}$ |  | 3.2 | ms |
| tooff | Turn-Off Delay ${ }^{(8,10)}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{I}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 | ms |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Out }}$ Fall Time ${ }^{(8,10)}$ |  | 34 | ms |
| toff | Turn-Off Time ${ }^{(8,10)}$ |  | 35 | ms |

## Notes:

7. This parameter is guaranteed by design and characterization; not production tested.
8. $t_{\text {DON }} / t_{\text {DOFF }} / t_{R} / t_{\text {F }}$ are defined in Figure 22.
9. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}}+\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DON}}$.
10. $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{OFF}}=\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{F}}+\mathrm{t}_{\text {DOFF }}$.

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 6. Supply Current vs. Temperature


Figure 8. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature


Figure 7. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 9. Shutdown Current vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 10. Ron vs. Temperature


Figure 11. Ron vs. Supply Voltage

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 12. VIL vs. Temperature


Figure 14. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 16. On Pin Threshold vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 13. VIL vs. Supply Voltage


Figure 15. $\quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ vs. Supply Voltage

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 17. $\quad t_{R} / t_{F}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 19. RCB Trip vs. Temperature


Figure 21. RCB Hysteresis vs. Temperature


Figure 18. $\quad t_{\text {don }}$ vs. Temperature


Figure 20. RCB Release vs. Temperature


Figure 22. Timing Diagram

## Typical Characteristics



Figure 23. Turn-On Response
( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {out }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=5 \Omega$ )


Figure 25. Turn-Off Response $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=4.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=150 \Omega\right)$


Figure 26. RCB Response During Off ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=$ Open, Figure 27. RCB Response During On $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{ON}}=3.6 \mathrm{~V}\right.$, $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ON }}=\mathrm{GND}$, $\left.\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {OUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}\right) \quad \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C}_{\text {oUT }}=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ )

## Operation and Application Description

The FPF1048 is a low-Ron P-channel load switch with controlled turn-on and True Reverse Current Blocking (TRCB). The core is a $23 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ P-channel MOSFET and controller capable of functioning over a wide input operating range of 1.5 to 5.5 V . The ON pin, an activeHIGH, GPIO/CMOS-compatible input; controls the state of the switch. TRCB functionality blocks unwanted reverse current during both ON and OFF states when higher $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}$ than $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}$ is applied.

## Input Capacitor

To limit the voltage drop on the input supply caused by transient inrush current when the switch turns on into a discharged load capacitor; a capacitor must be placed between the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ and GND pins. At least $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ceramic capacitor, $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, placed close to the pins is usually sufficient. Higher-value $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ can be used to reduce the voltage drop in higher-current applications.

## Inrush Current

Inrush current occurs when the device is turned on. Inrush current is dependent on output capacitance and slew rate control capability, as expressed by:

$$
\begin{equation*}
I_{\text {INRUSH }}=C_{\text {OUT }} \times \frac{V_{\text {IN }}-V_{\text {INITIAL }}}{t_{R}}+I_{\text {LOAD }} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where:
Cout: Output capacitance;
$t_{R}$ : Slew rate or rise time at $V_{\text {out }}$;
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ : Input voltage;
$V_{\text {Initial: }}$ Initial voltage at Cout, usually GND; and
lload: Load current.
Higher inrush current causes higher input voltage drop, depending on the distributed input resistance and input capacitance. High inrush current can cause problems.
FPF1048 has a 2.7 ms of slew rate capability under $4.5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$ at $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {out }}$ and $5 \Omega$ of $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ so inrush current can be minimized and no input voltage drop appears. Table 1 and Figure 28 show the values and actual waveforms with $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{IN}}=10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, Cout=100 $\mu \mathrm{F}$, and no load current.

Table 1. Inrush Current by Input Voltage

| $\mathbf{V}_{\text {IN }}$ [V] | $\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{R}}$ [ms] | Inrush Current [mA] |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Measured | Calculated <br> with 2.7 $\mathbf{~ m s ~}_{\mathbf{R}}$ |
| 1.5 | 1.62 | 76 | 56 |
| 3.3 | 2.03 | 140 | 122 |
| 5.0 | 2.33 | 196 | 185 |



Figure 28. Inrush Current Waveform, Under $5 \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}$, Cout $=100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, no Load

## Output Capacitor

At least $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor, Cout, should be placed between the $\mathrm{V}_{\text {OUT }}$ and GND pins. This capacitor prevents parasitic board inductance from forcing Vout below GND when the switch is on.

## True Reverse Current Blocking

The true reverse current blocking feature protects the input source against current flow from output to input regardless of whether the load switch is on or off.

## Board Layout

For best performance, all traces should be as short as possible. To be most effective, the input and output capacitors should be placed close to the device to minimize the effect that parasitic trace inductance on normal and short-circuit operation. Using wide traces or large copper planes for all pins ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}, \mathrm{V}_{\text {OUt }}, \mathrm{ON}$, and GND) minimizes the parasitic electrical effects and the case-to-ambient thermal impedance.

## Physical Dimensions



Figure 29. 6-Ball WLCSP, $2 \times 3$ Array, 0.5 mm Pitch, $300 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ Ball

## Product-Specific Dimensions

| Product | D | E | X | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FPF1048BUCX | $1460 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $960 \mu \mathrm{~m} \pm 30 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $230 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ | $230 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ |


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